

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Tuesday Morning, July 2, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance
to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

The supply of papers will be required monthly, or
weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates
and no extra cost will be made to you.

Spirit of the English Press.

A perusal of the English papers will reward the most indifferent observer of European politics. The papers contain a great many articles on the question of English Reform, to which, however, it is barely necessary to allude here. On all sides it is conceded that while the Government has lost by the amendments to the Bill, the Liberals have not gained that "full measure of liberty" they had a right to expect from the professions of certain members of their party when called lately before their constituents to express their views on the rating franchise; and the action of the Administration in permitting the Reformers to gather in Hyde Park in opposition to the order of Mr Walpole, the Home Secretary, has called forth lively expressions of condemnation from its own party organs and a cry of exultation from the Liberal papers. The meeting was held in absolute contravention of a law of the land. Mr Bradlaugh, the new President of the Reformers, actually threatened violent resistance to any attempt that might be made to prevent the meeting, and the Government receded at the eleventh hour from its position; Mr Walpole resigned and the Reformers entered the Park, held their meeting and retired at their leisure. The "Wooden Walls of England," so celebrated in song and prose, are fast passing away. The Spectator says: "The Admiralty have just sold to Messrs Castle and Beech, the well known ship breakers, whose wood everybody in London burns, the Colossus, Collingwood, Orion and Cressy ships of the line; the Imperious, Euryalus, Termagant, Arrogant, Chesapeake and Leander, frigates, 21,305 tons of shipping built in Government dockyards, for \$83,000. We are not learned in shipping, but surely this is a most extravagant bargain. Have Messrs Castle and Beech bought the ships as they stand, copper bolts and all, or only the wood? Mr Corry will hear more of this business than he will like, that is quite certain, and we recommend him, for his own sake, when he next sells ships, to do it by auction, in London, and after considerable advertising, £2 15s. a ton for old ships so built that they are bobs of oak and copper!" Mr Dierach's Bill for the better prevention of bribery and corruption has been laid before Parliament. The Economist says that the bribing candidate, once convicted, loses his seat and is disqualified for election for a period of five years; a second conviction disqualifies him for life. The Economist supports a stronger measure. Referring to Mr Bright's Reform speech at Birmingham, the Globe remarks that Mr Bright sets himself to flog the Reformers, and with his customary vehemence. He attributes the progress of Reform mainly to the riot in Hyde Park, and he advises a renewal of the organized agitation. He wants more peaceful riots, and more orderly conflicts with the police; and, above all, he counsels the working classes to meet in bodies of "50,000, 100,000, or 150,000," and parade up and down the West End streets, in order to make themselves as disagreeable as possible to all the better classes. He repents to them Mr Balles' exhortation to make themselves a "nuisance." Such is Mr Bright's programme. But the failure of the open air demonstration yesterday at Birmingham ought to teach him that even the working classes are getting sick of such proceedings, and, now that a fair Reform Bill is offered to them, do not feel disposed to reject that bill merely for the sake of putting the Liberals into office again." The Times, speaking of the same meeting, says that "Mr Bright's whole method of analysing the Government scheme of Reform is, essentially vicious, and the comparison he institutes between it and Mr Gladstone's rival plan is accordingly quite untrustworthy." The Day (a new London daily of much vigor) thus refers to the proposed Synod of the Anglican Church, at Lambeth Palace, which Bishop Hills of this Colony has been summoned to attend. "Dr Lee of Manchester has expressed a hope that the proposed synod will not attempt to do more than deliberate. The doctor does not mean to take part in the business." What asks the Day, have the bishops to besmirch themselves about? Is the Church in danger? Certainly not, if we may believe its leaders and teachers. We cannot read an account of any clerical meeting without being told, in stereotyped phrase, "that the Church was never more completely rooted in the heart of the people than it is now." Is the episcopal order in any peril? So far from it, that the only question seems to be, How shall we get more bishops, and where shall

(From the Illustrated News, May 4.)
Obituary of Eminent Persons.

LORD LLANOVER.

The Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, P.G., Baron Llanover, of Llanover and Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of Monmouthshire, who died on the 27th ult., at his house, 9, Great Stanhope street, Park Lane, after a prolonged and painful illness, was the eldest son of Ben. Hall, Esq., of Abercarn, Monmouthshire, and Hensol Castle, Glamorganshire, M.P. for several Parliaments for Totnes and Westbury, and for some years previous to his death for the county of Glamorgan, by his wife, Charlotte, daughter of William Crawshay, Esq., of Cyfarthfa, Glamorganshire. He was born November 8, 1802, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament as member for Monmouth in 1831, but lost his seat on petition. In 1832 he was again elected for Monmouth, and sat for that borough till the general election in 1837, when he was a successful candidate for Marylebone, which he continued to represent up to J. ne, 1858. He was highly popular as a member for Marylebone. He had voted in favor of the Reform Act in 1832, and was an early advocate for the repeal of the corn laws and also of the window tax. He advocated the entire abolition of church rates, admitting Dissenters to both Universities, and a great extension of the suffrage, together with votes by ballot. He, from August, 1854, to August, 1855, held the appointment of President of the Board of Health, when he was made a Privy Councillor. He was subsequently till February, 1858, First Commissioner of Public Works. Under his administration great improvements were made in the Royal and public parks. He was created a Baronet in July, 1832, and was raised to the peerage, as Baron Llanover, June 27, 1839. Lord Llanover married, December 4, 1823—Augusta, daughter and co-heiress of Benjamin Waddington, Esq., of Llanover, and had issue two sons, who died young, and a daughter, who survives him—Augusta, Charlotte Elizabeth, the wife of John Arthur Herbert, Esq., of Llanover Court, Monmouthshire, nephew, maternally, of Arthur James, ninth and present Earl of Flangall, K.P. As Lord Llanover has died without male issue, his baronetcy and peerage become extinct. Lord Llanover's widow, the present Lucy Llanover, has done good service to literature by her able and interesting publication, in 1861, "The Diary of Mrs. De Any." This eminent Miss Mary Delany was of kin to Lady Llanover thus—Lady Llanover's mother, Mrs. Georgia Mary Ann Waddington was daughter of John Port, Esq., of Llan, Denbighshire (formerly Sparrow), having succeeded to the estate of his uncle Port, of Ham, and taken his name; by Mary, only daughter of John D'Ewes, Esq., of Wellington, and her wife, Anne Granville, younger sister of Mrs. Delany, and daughter of Col. Bernard Granville, grandfather of the illustrious Cavalier General, Sir Bevil Granville, and younger brother of George, Lord Lansdowne, Lucy Llanover derives, in a direct line, from the Royal house of Plantagenet, as well as from the ancient Royal and noble families of Wales.

ITEMS.

The Princess of Wales will be lame for life.

It is said that the Empress of the French is again enceinte.

James Gregory, aged thirteen, married his cousin, same age, in Ohio.

Dentists, however cheerful, are obliged to look "down in the mouth."

Ladies of London are signing an agreement to abstain from shopping after 10 o'clock on Saturdays.

A man at Stratford killed a cat recently and buried her, but when he went to the grave shortly afterwards, he found her quietly seated upon it.

A dutiful son, named Dogan, the other day, sued his father in a New York court for the funeral expense of his mother, a verdict of \$10 was rendered in his favor.

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At the New York theater the other evening, at the close of the first play, a beautiful basket of flowers was handed up to Miss Sophie Werrell. Reposing amid these flowers was a beautiful set of diamonds—a brooch and ear-rings—valued at \$3,000, and presented by a friend! Miss Soh came forward in a few moments bearing her superb present, and signifying her pleasure and thanks in looks more expressive than words.—Canadian paper.

A negro woman left her two little children locked up in her room in Philadelphia, and the following chapter of accidents ensued: The children set fire to the room while playing with matches, and they were both suffocated to death; a fireman, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames, was struck on the head with an iron hook and killed, and the house from a spark of a steam fire-engine at work on the first fire and was almost entirely destroyed.

George Francis Train says our modern marriage service should be read thus: "Clergyman—Will you take this stone, this diamond for thy wedded husband? Yes. Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill? This high waterfall of foreign hair; these affectation accomplishments, and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife? Yes. Then, what man has joined together the next best man in earth with so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder?"

The Chief Justice, in granting an extension of time, for any motion to be made in the case, drew the attention of Mr Bishop to the points which had to be argued, namely, the contract of the Corporation seal from the contract, the absence of the signature of the Mayor, and the fact of there being no authority to the Mayor under seal to enter into such a contract on behalf of the Corporation, and the absence of any ratification of the contract under seal. The Chief Justice added, that he thought it desirable that the law on those points should be argued and ventilated for the satisfaction of the parties, although his present opinion was against the plaintiff on the law.

On the consent of Mr Sebright Green, the attorney for defendants, the time was extended until Monday next, the 8th inst., with leave to apply for new trial or to enter verdict for plaintiffs.

we seat them when they are obtained? It would appear that there is abundance for every prelate to do in his own diocese, and nothing, or next to nothing, at Lambeth. How many of the 100 bishops to assemble will be able to advise us to the peculiar wants of our own community? The African bishops may tell us what is good for the Cape, or for Natal—although they seem to be by no means agreed upon that. The American bishops may have strong views on slavery and the right of negro voting, but how can they advise as to the difficulties of our overgrown parishes? Now, in short can a body—the majority of which is placed under circumstances widely different from our own—advise us for their credit and our own benefit?" The Army Purchase System has come in for a fair share of criticism, and is generally condemned. The adoption of a new system is advocated, but a motion to effect a change, brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr Trevoryan, was lost. Some of the papers openly aver that "officers of the army are engaged daily in the illicit and clandestine transactions of buying and selling commissions at prices far above those that are legal." The gentleman who liquidated the affairs of the Agra Bank charged a whopping fee for his services—so high that, from its roundness, would make some of our colonial lawyers stare. The Spectator says he "collected £4,000,000 owing to them, paid their clerks in London, settled with creditors, and generally put affairs straight. He made no gain, but when the Bank was reopened—a measure he, according to the chairman, opposed—he demanded £25,000. The Directors thought the claim exorbitant, and referred him to Chancery, and he has appealed to that Court and to the public. The verdict of the latter will be, we think, against him. If Mr Cannon did anything an able Bank Manager could not do, he should have fixed his price beforehand, at any figure he pleased. If he did not, then the sum is too much for less than one year's work as a bank manager, for that, and nothing else, is what a bank liquidator really is. He is extra hard-worked, and ought to have extra pay, but there his moral claim ends. If he does not like those terms, he should make a strict bargain beforehand, leaving those concerned to find some one who does." The Times and the News grow eloquent in a discussion of the late unsuccessful Volunteer Review, which this year was held at Dover, instead of at Brighton. The Times says "the review is described as perfectly successful. The weather, though not quite favorable, was nothing that soldiers should care about, and, of course, was not allowed to interfere with the progress of the manoeuvres. Saturday was as bad as could be, and the prophet of evil naturally asserted that on Monday all the rain of the preceding days would be cut down. The event dissipated these sombre predictions. A pouring rain would not have stopped the fight, but it would have damped its spirit by driving away the spectators, at least those of the fairer sex. But the day was favorable, and the spectators were sufficiently rewarded for any danger of a wotting they may have run. The operations, too, had a character of novelty about them. The old castle was attacked by an enemy supposed to have landed at Deal, and defended successfully by its garrison. The squadron from which the enemy was supposed to have disembarked stood in and engaged the castle, and the thunder of heavy artillery was added to the usual sounds of a land battle. We congratulate the volunteers on having added one more to the list of their successes." The Advertiser cannot "refrain from contrasting such an exhibition with the state of things which we see in neighboring countries, and congratulating ourselves on the spontaneity with which our army of citizens has sprung into efficient existence without costing the country annually the price of a single ship of war. This is not only a blessing which comes to us as one of the results of commercial prosperity, or even of love of country. Men may love their country well enough, yet not feel disposed to give up their leisure time to go through the tedious monotony of drill, and submit themselves to the will of superiors in order that they may one day have the chance of being shot down as the reward of virtue."

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

Hathaway & Tiss vs. Corporation of Victoria.—Mr Bishop, attorney for plaintiffs, made application for further time, to move on the points of law in this case. Mr Bishop stated that he was somewhat at variance with the learned counsel who appeared in the case and who had declined to move the point at all.

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'Most certainly I do. You know this has ever been my custom. It was so when you worked for me—don't you recollect?' "This was a 'collar' to silk and satin greatness, or, as the boy calls it—"codfish aristocracy." After coloring and stammering, she answered in a low voice; 'Yes I believe it was.'

Recent letters from Paris say the decision of the dress-making world appears to point to a still closer approximation to the odious 'fashions' of the First Empire. The most fashionable women now wear no crinoline at evening parties; but trail after them long trains of three quarters of a yard in length, unsupported by auger save a trailing petticoat of starched muslin of nearly equal length. Bed trimmings, in jet, amber, or mock pearls, are more in vogue than ever, and are worn as necklaces, as bands across the hair, as 'squaw belts,' (covering the whole of the waist,) and on every part of the dress. False hair, false stomachs for women, false ears most cleverly imitated in gutta-percha, the real ears being hidden under the hair, false cheeks, (called plumpers, and inserted between the gums and the red cheeks, to which they impart fullness and roundness) with false hair, enamelled complexions, and artificie padding, making up a total considerably removed from the 'simplicity of nature,' but greatly in vogue.

India.

By the establishment of the China line of steamers we (bulletin) are placed in indirect communication with India. From the Calcutta Englishman of April 18th we glean the following:

The merchants of Rangoon have spoken out in address to Colonel Phayre on the English relations with Burmah proper. It is suggestive of what must happen in that quarter that the King will not fulfill the treaty of 1862, will not give satisfaction for the murder of one British subject, and the destruction of the property belonging to many others, and will not enter into any new engagements with the English.

This barbarian obstinacy can only lead to one result, a secret campaign, which shall advance our frontier to the borders of Yunnan, and rescue a million of people from a state of indiscriminate anarchy and confusion.

The latest accounts from Mandalay represent the Government of the King as a reign of terror; wholesale executions of rebels, real or pretended, being the order of the day.

The King of Burmah has lately exterminated the Mu-Moo family, a branch of the royal house, on the accusation of having entered into treacherous engagements with the Shans. His position is, however, somewhat critical, as it is said that the Mingun Mong has raised an army of 10,000 Shans, and is marching on the capital. Nor is this all; the Padma Meinth, the son of the late War Prince, has managed to effect his escape, and is said to be busy in the districts north and west of Mandalay, raising a force to avenge the murder of his father and the indignities put upon himself.

The Burmese War has commenced, and will be visited by the Maharajah of Cashmere, who has already reached the Panjab frontier on his way to the sacred spot. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims have massed themselves in the neighborhood of the town, and, as a matter of course, we hear cholera has broken out amongst them.

The Russians are reported to have evicted the English from their entourments at a place distant about six miles only from Bokhara, in the neighborhood of which city they are said to have collected a force of 13,000 men.

On the 18th of April Sir Cecil Beaufort will lay down the reins of power, and will, it is said, pay a brief visit to Oudh before retiring from India altogether. Of his successor, Mr Grey, but little is expected. He enters upon his work in a time of unexampled difficulty, and lacks just that reputation for native ability, and skill as an official, which would dispose the public to repose confidence in his management of affairs.

Sir W. Mansfield has already left the capital for the hills. Many of the higher officers are also leaving, and some of those attached to the Bengal Government have taken flight to Darjeeling. The Viceroy, it is said, is detained by the famine report, but will leave in about a fortnight.

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Medical.

Serofula, or King's Evil. A constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes varicose, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in ulceration on any part of it. No organ is free from its attack; nor is there one which it may not damage. It is the cause of various diseases, by mercurial disease, low living, dissordred or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation"; indeed, it seems to be the root of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is turned turbid; in the glands, swellings; and on the surfaces, suppuration, &c., &c. This foul corruption, which is called the blood-sickness, deprives energies of life, so that serofula's constitutions not only suffer from serofula's complaints, but they have less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not serofula's, in their nature are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this serofula's contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

On account of all these propensities; their persons are invaded by the venereal infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effective remedy which the medical skill at our time can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only serofula, but also those other afflictions which arise from it, such as Eruptive and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSPHELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTHES, TUMORS, ETC., TEARS, TEMORS, TETTER, AND SALTS, RHEUM, SOOT, HEADACHE, RINGWORM, RHUUMATISM, SPYLHILIS, ETC., ETC., DISEASES, DROSY, DISPERSA, DELIRIUM, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for serofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without w^{ch} sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, and restore the proper function, and restore its healthiness. A single dose of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints, even daily, but are also formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent for medical pleasure is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from a disorderly Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in the Liver, Headache of the Head, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Jaundie, and hundred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

English is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to be denied. Persons who are wearied of the usual nostrums, which are too strong and emaciating, and produce pain and languor, and complaints of the liver and lungs.

General Depot in Paris, At GRIMMAULT & CO'S 48 Rue Richelieu, n New York, At FOUGERA 20 N William street, At TARTRAT & CO'S, 93 and 99 Franklin street, In San Francisco At ROUILLER, And at every good Chemist's

Medical.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.

BY GRIMMAULT & CO,

Chemist to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon,

49 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

NO MORE COD LIVER O

GRIMMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

This syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic swellings, and skin diseases, and is a valuable article of speltie. It reproduces the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is a safe and efficacious article for children subject to humors or obstruction of the gland. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

No More Consumption.

GRIMMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYDROPHATE OF LIME.

This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and consumption, &c., &c. It cures all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved; the bright sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, and easily assimilated. It especially cures consumption, and the stomach and intestines. It cures consumption, dysentery, &c., &c.

The majority of the Academicians of Medicine of Paris and elsewhere, and the Phosphates of Iron to those of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and other pernicious from over anxiety, nervous emotions, over work, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias.

Instantaneously cured by GRIMMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA.

A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely indigenous.

Better than Copabin.

GRIMMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATHO VEGETALS.

Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will succeed, and give rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of privy to diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricard, and found to be of great service, when nothing else would succeed.

The injection is made in recent and capsules in more chronic cases.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES AND POWERS OF ALKALINE LUCIFATES.

BY BURINDU BUISSON, LAUREATE OF THE PARIS IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

This delicious preparation is prescribed by the most reputed doctors in France, against all derangements of digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastrorrhœa, long and short flatulencies, wind, belching, and bowel evanescence, jaundice, and complaints of the liver and lungs.

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In San Francisco At ROUILLER, And at every good Chemist's

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

—BY—

Holloway's Cintment.

This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in driving away the worms, which are the chief cause of the disease of the skin, when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies each tissue on its passage.

It is most remarkable; it seems at once to destroy the worms, and to remove the worms and their eggs, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable

Gout and Rheumatism.

He suffers from the racking pains of rheumatism and Gout this ointment will prove invaluable. After immersion with warm water the soothed action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to destroy the worms and their eggs, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are invaluable

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